

Daily Democrat.
TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.
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It is a common specimen of clap-net just now in the free States to charge the Democrats with being friendly to the rebels, and to parade every good word the rebels say of them. It is very natural that Southern people should be better disposed toward a party that shows no sentiment of revenge in the contest, and that denounces all radical and revolutionary measures against them. But this disposition is amongst the people, not amongst the leaders of the rebellion. These are the Democratic party. They broke it up for the benefit of the Republicans. They left the party with no feelings of friendship, but the bitterest hostility. They dread the success of the Democratic party now. It would demoralize them worse than defeat. It would give their people the strongest motives to abandon the contest, whereas they now have the strongest motives to keep it up to the last ditch. The leaders don't conceal their apprehensions. As long as the Democrats held the power a revolution could not be got up, and with it in power, the rebellion could not be continued.

The revolution of 1776 could not have begun if the Whigs of England had had the power. The latter would have given the Colonies no provocation. It required a Tory administration and an obstinate, pig-headed old King, who saw nothing but prerogative, and felt no emotion but hatred and horror of rebels, to get up the rebellion and insure its success. In this case, it required the domination of a party whose motive is sectional pride, prejudice and revenge, to make this rebellion. Measures prompted by the same feeling keep it up, and will keep it up as long as any remnant of power to resist remains. This sectional pride, prejudice and hate cost money and blood. Victories will not end this expenditure. What is won by force must be held by force. They will give us a Union held together by the sword, with laws executed by standing armies. Such a Union the Union party of this State said was not intended by our fathers, and is not worth preserving. It was true when they said it, and it is true now. These Republicans are the personal enemies of the South. We see only constant exhibitions of hate and revenge. How they expect or desire to live in the same Government with a people they hate with such intensity we do not see. Indeed, there is an insupportable conflict between these parties, and it is not clear that for one to live in the same Government under the domination of the other is a possibility.

The Democrats have shown throughout the contest no feeling of hate or revenge; no prejudices against the Southern States. If ever this Union is restored, it must be under a party free from all such unstatesmanlike and unworthy passions. We don't see why the Republicans want any Union with these Southern people; indeed, they do not want it. They want all the territory, but not the people they hate; and the hate is equal on the other side. Both sides hate each other worse than they hate snakes. Neither would go to Heaven if the other was there; and how would they live in peace in the same Government, one under the domination of the other?

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We lay before our readers this morning the correspondence between President Lincoln and the Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, upon the subject of restoring peace and the Union. This is a matter of great interest to the country, and we rejoice that the President's late letter has called it forth. The people can now see what credit is to be given to the recent declaration of that official, that he has never received any propositions from the rebels, and judge if he is not one of those "that pater with us in a double sense; that keep the world of promises to our ear, And break it to our hope."

The substance of Mr. Wood's letter is in the opening paragraph, which says:
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This, in effect, a refusal. True, the President says he would be glad to receive any information which Mr. Wood should in any way receive prior to the first of January, but he is not clear that for one to live in the same Government under the domination of the other is a possibility.

The Democrats have shown throughout the contest no feeling of hate or revenge; no prejudices against the Southern States. If ever this Union is restored, it must be under a party free from all such unstatesmanlike and unworthy passions. We don't see why the Republicans want any Union with these Southern people; indeed, they do not want it. They want all the territory, but not the people they hate; and the hate is equal on the other side. Both sides hate each other worse than they hate snakes. Neither would go to Heaven if the other was there; and how would they live in peace in the same Government, one under the domination of the other?

Hence, to believe that the success of the Democratic party is a necessity to the restoration of the Union—a party that have no sectional narrow prejudices to gratify, who feel no promptings of hate or revenge toward the South. They will not allow a dissolution of the Union, nor will they allow any reason or provocation for it. There is no mutual hatred between them and the Southern States.

Our fathers would have lived with a Whig Government in England. After the rebellion they could not have lived with a Tory Government of that country. Their mutual hate would have led to eternal persecutions on one side and rebellions on the other.

Whilst, then, it may be true, and certainly it is natural, that the rebels feel very differently toward Republicans, and Democrats, the leaders who seek independence, and the Democratic party notwithstanding. The whole matter would assume another shape which would divide and destroy them and ruin their cause.

Yallahdigh, in the Republican vocabulary, is a traitor—a friend of the rebels. Brough & Co. are patriots—all a blaze with love of country. Better be moderate and modest. Time tests all things. Which were the better friends to their country in 1776, Pitt, Burke, Fox and their party, or King George, Lord North & Co.? The former were for respecting all laws obnoxious to the Colonies—for moderation and conciliation; the latter were patriotic—all blood and thunder. The former were denounced as against their country—sympathizing with rebels; the latter sound, brimful of patriotism, were all over for their country, and full of vengeance toward all rebels. Which were the wiser friends of the British Government? Time has settled that question, not at all as the patriots expected. Let the infallible fanatic, who has faith that he cannot err, deal in denunciations. Common mortals, wise enough to know that "to err is human," will be a little modest in this dark hour.

The editor of the Journal and one of his pet female correspondents, who signs herself "Mary Ann," hold forth in one column and a half of low vulgarities in the Journal of yesterday. The morose may be reliable enough to the twin, but decent people should, and the mass of the readers of that paper would, doubtless, have preferred that the space so occupied had been left blank.

"If the free negro proclamation be invalid it needs no retraction; if valid it can't be retracted." So says Mr. Lincoln. Well, which is it, Mr. L.? It is all in your power. The army and navy can make anything valid or invalid. It is for the Commander-in-Chief to say what is valid or what is not. There is no other effectual power now.

The New York Tribune ridicules the declaration of the Southern States that they would have no more slaves from the North, by pointing out that brooms in C. S. A. are twenty dollars a pair. But is the reason of it that they can't make shoes or can't make money? We rather think it proves that their brooms are better than their money.

The radicals of Missouri threaten to set up for themselves—defy the Federal and State authorities; they have a holy horror of people.

It is a fact that men don't often kick the bucket without turning a little pall.

Parrots speak well on our fast-calling frigates, for their things are "all taut."

Correspondence between President Lincoln and Fernando Wood.
MR. WOOD TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
New York, December 8, 1862.
Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

Dear Sir:—On the 25th of November last I was advised by an authority which I deem likely to be well informed, as well as trustworthy and truthful, that the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress, provided that a full and general amnesty should be granted to all who had taken part in the rebellion. I felt that this information of great value, if well founded, I communicated at once to the Hon. George Opdyke, the Mayor of this city, whom I know to hold confidential relations to members of the Southern States. I thought it my duty to permit the correspondence, under its own inspection, I would undertake to procure something definite and positive from persons connected with the so-called Confederate authorities.

It will be seen that this letter gives the exact date on which the information was received, that it was a proffer, if reliable, to return at once to the Union as it was, without conditions; that the only condition was an amnesty, without which it would be hardly safe for us, if not the representative likely to be elected in the South to go to Washington; and, in order that the Government might not be deceived by issuing an

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HAT THEY SAY OF IT.

[illegible]

able invention, and effects the purpose in the simplest manner. These burners are coming into universal use."—(Roche's) Contrivance, and entirely effectual, and has a "patent."—(Express.

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J. D. BONDUANT, Sole Agent
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